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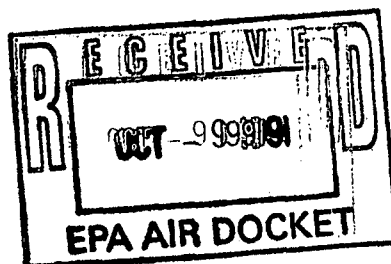
Tertre, 2 octobre, 1991

A-91-46
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PUBLIC DOCKET A - 91 - 46
AIR DOCKET (LE - 131)
EPA ROOM M - 1500
US ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
401 M STREET SW
WASHINGTON, DC 20460
USA

Re: MMT Waiver Request



Dear Sirs,

We refer with the present letter to the Ethyl MMT waiver resubmission of last July.

SEDEMA, Division of SADACEM S.A. is producing in Belgium Manganese salts and oxides since 1964.

The Rouls and Al Mn toxicological study has been performed at our plant during 1981/83.

Our Mr. M. Fautsch attended the last EPA conference Mn-MMT toxicity in Raleigh, N.C. in last May 1991.

We have been informed by our sister company Chemetals Corp. that there were some uncertainties about the Mn exposure levels to be defined. We therefore consider useful to inform you about what we produce and to give you our opinion about Mn air concentrations in our plant in relation with the Rouls and Al study. (*)

SEDEMA started its production in 1964 at relatively low scale and reached the original plant capacity around 1970.

(*) : Am. Journal of Industrial Medicine 11:297-305 (1987)
Am. Journal of Industrial Medicine 11:307-327 (1987)

**sedema**

OCT. 1991

DIVISION DE SADACEM S.A.
ADRESSE POSTALE : SEDEMA, B.P. 9 - B - 7333 TERTRE, BELGIQUE
TEL. MONS (065) 76.45.11
TELEX : 56168 - TELEFAX : 32-65-64.26.33
GENERALE DE BANQUE : 270-0010315-86
R.C. BRUX. 62171 - T.V.A. 403.045.985



From 1970 on, as shown in Appendix I, SEDEMA had several important increases of capacity in the ore storage, preparation, milling and roasting sections together with new facilities producing new types of salts and oxides.

After these investments, SEDEMA has been and remains the world market leader of the Mn304 products (primary Mn derivative for the soft ferrite industry) with a production capacity of approximately 6,000 tons per year Mn304 and the European market leader for all the other products. Total SEDEMA's sales are at the level of 55,000 tons/year Mn compounds including approximately 5,000 tons/year Mn304 fines powders. To achieve this sales volume of end-products, the total tonnages handled reach 250,000 tons/year because of the many intermediate products used internally.

Those new facilities have been built using best available technologies at the time and have required extension of the plant area as well as increase of the work force (+ 30 % between 1982 and 1976).

Obviously, these changes would not allow an increase in Mn air concentrations and occupational exposures.

Moreover, the Rouls and Al study defines work places corresponding to specific zones built at different times. At the exception of the work places not directly related to the manganese production (i.e. offices, laboratories and general services), the last production units built between 1980 and 1982 show in the Rouls data the lowest level of manganese concentration.

Consequently, we consider incorrect the assumption that occupational exposures were lower at SEDEMA before the time of the Rouls and Al study.

This opinion is shared today by Prof. Lauwerijs and Dr. Rouls themselves.

We trust the above information will be useful to you.

Sincerely yours

M. Jantsch

P. G.

Annex: 1 diagram

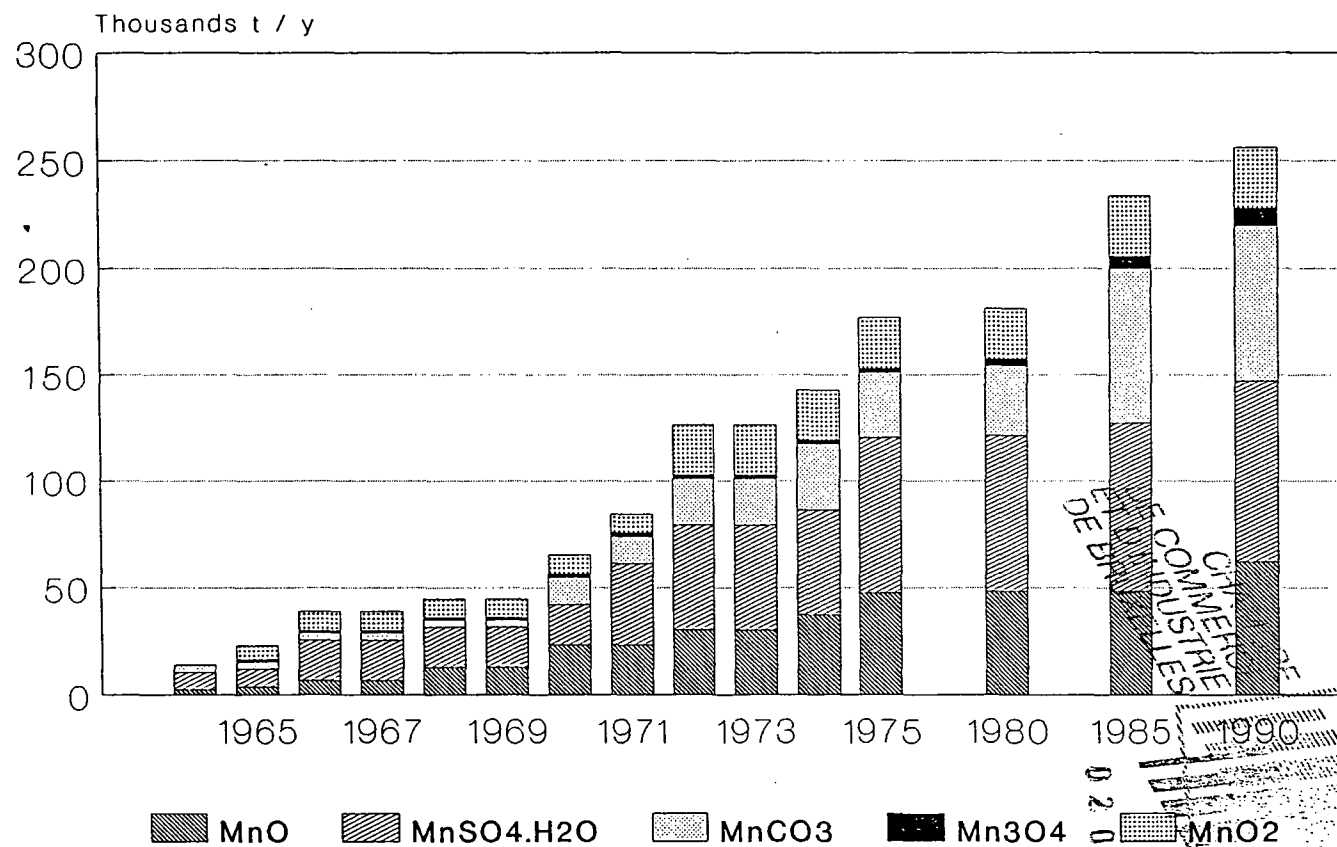
MARC FAUTSCH
DIRECTEUR GENERAL INDUSTRIEL

THE CHIEF
OFFICE

per la Camera de Commerce
et d'Industria de Bruxelles.

M. Jantsch
Bruxelles le 10 OCT 1991
Marguerite HERMANS

SEDEMA : HISTORICAL EVOLUTION OF THE MANGANESE PRODUCTION CAPACITIES



NB : THE HEREBE MENTIONED CAPACITIES INCLUDE THE COGNITIVE
NEEDS OF INTERMEDIATE PRODUCTS